



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

I propose, however, for the present to record the fact that plague exists, on all bills of health given to vessels leaving this place for United States ports.

*End of plague at Marseille.*

Vice Consul General Morgan reports, September 24, as follows:

Referring to my dispatch No. 118, dated September 15, 1903, I have now the honor to confirm the following cable sent to the Department to-day:

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington:

Last case plague officially decreed cured.

MORGAN.

I am this day advised by the prefect of this department that all the patients hitherto under treatment for plague in this city are now cured and that the disease no longer exists in the city or its environs. The isolated persons will be returned to their respective homes immediately on the expiration of the period required by law to elapse after the disinfection of the dwelling houses. The foregoing facts will be recorded on bills of health given to vessels departing from this port.

GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, September 25, 1903, as follows:

*Plague.*

*France.*—According to an official statement dated September 14 there had occurred in the infected district of Marseille 14 cases of suspected plague among the employees of the paper factory. Up to the above-mentioned date 4 of the patients had died. The patients were treated in the Salvator Hospital, and in the same place the remainder of the workmen belonging to the factory were kept under medical supervision. During the night from the 9th to the 10th of September the factory was burned down. The disease is supposed to have been introduced through a shipment of rags in which dead rats were found.

*Egypt.*—Between the 5th and 11th of September there were registered in Egypt 11 fresh cases of plague (and 6 deaths), viz, 1 case and 1 death in Damiette, the remainder in Alexandria.

*Hongkong.*—During the period from the 1st to the 15th of August there were registered 22 cases of plague (with 20 deaths).

*Mauritius.*—During the period from the 3d of July to the 6th of August 44 cases of plague occurred on the island (with 32 deaths).

*Chile.*—Up to the 19th of August there had been registered in Iquique 156 cases of plague, of which 67 ended in death.

*Cholera.*

*Turkey.*—According to the official bulletins Nos. 25 and 26, of the 7th and 14th of September, there have been registered in Syria 237 and 136 fresh cases of cholera (and 200 and 117 deaths), respectively.